

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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--Optimizing milk production in ruminants requires matching the nutritional requirements of the ruminant with least cost sources from available feed ingredients. In recent years, several computer models have been developed for this purpose; these models enable a dairy nutritionist to predict the methionine and other nutrient requirements for high milk producing dairy cows and to formulate a feed ration using least cost sources. Two of the more well known models are the Cornell Net Carbohydrate and Protein System (CNCPS) and the University of Pennsylvania DAIRYLP program. See, Fox, D.G., Using Computer Models in Extension to Develop More Profitable Feeding Systems, The National Dairy Database, June 1992; Galligan, D.T., J.D. Ferguson, C.F. Ramberg, Jr. and W. Chalupa. 1986. Dairy Ration Formulation and Evaluation Program for Microcomputers. J.Dairy Sci. 69:1656; Galligan, D.T., C.F. Ramberg, Jr., W. Chalupa and J.D. Ferguson. 1989. J.Dairy Sci. 72:suppl 1):445. In general, the computer models use input data such as animal type, body weight, fat test, milk production level, environmental conditions, nutrient composition of available feeds, feed cost, and rumen bypass rates for degradable protein and amino acid sources. From this information, the models formulate a least cost feed ration which accurately meets the ruminant's nutritional requirements to support the desired level of milk production from available sources which typically will include corn, soy, alfalfa, vitamins, minerals, molasses, fat sources, amino acid sources, undegradable intake protein, and a variety of other feedstuffs.--